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Empowering Albanian society for sustainable energy transition

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Abstract: This paper aims to explore the multifaceted challenges and opportunities associated with Albania's energy transition towards a sustainable and diversified energy system. It emphasizes the importance of education, community engagement, and policy support in empowering Albanian society for this transition. The study synthesizes insights from existing literature, case studies, and best practices to identify key strategies for enhancing human capacity and promoting renewable energy development in Albania. It highlights the role of educational institutions, vocational training, and collaborative approaches among various stakeholders. The findings indicate that integrating sustainability into educational curricula, enhancing vocational training, and fostering community engagement are crucial for building a skilled workforce.

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Additionally, supportive policy frameworks and innovative financing mechanisms are essential for facilitating renewable energy projects and ensuring public acceptance. This study contributes to the discourse on sustainable energy transitions by presenting a comprehensive framework tailored to Albania's unique socio-economic context. It underscores the necessity of interdisciplinary collaboration and community involvement in achieving national sustainability goals, thereby offering actionable insights for policymakers, educators, and industry stakeholders.

Keywords: sustainable energy transition; renewable energy development; policy support; sustainable education; empowering society sustainable energy; renewable energy development in Albania.

Introduction to Albania's energy transition

Albania's energy transition is a critical process aimed at transforming its energy landscape from a reliance on traditional energy sources to a more sustainable and diversified energy system. This transition is driven by the need to enhance energy security, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote economic development through renewable energy sources. The Albanian government has recognized the significance of this

transition and has set ambitious targets to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix, aligning with European Union directives and global sustainability goals.

Current energy landscape

Albania's energy sector has historically been dominated by hydropower, which accounts for approximately 94% of the country's electricity generation (Liça, 2024). While this reliance on hydropower has provided a relatively clean energy source, it also exposes the country to vulnerabilities associated with climate variability and seasonal fluctuations in water availability. As a result, the Albanian government is increasingly focused on diversifying its energy sources to include wind, solar, and biomass energy, which can enhance energy security and resilience against climate change impacts (Malka et al., 2022).

Opportunities for renewable energy development

The potential for renewable energy development in Albania is significant, given its geographical advantages and natural resources. The country has abundant solar and wind resources, particularly in coastal and mountainous regions, which can be harnessed to generate clean energy. According to Kumar et al., increasing investment in renewable energy can positively impact

economic development (Kumar et al., 2019). This presents an opportunity for Albania to not only meet its domestic energy needs but also to position itself as a regional leader in renewable energy production.

Challenges in the energy transition

Despite the promising prospects for renewable energy development, Albania faces several challenges in its energy transition. One of the primary obstacles is the need for significant investments in infrastructure and technology to support the integration of renewable energy sources into the existing energy grid. Additionally, there is a pressing need for capacity building and training programs to equip the workforce with the necessary skills to operate and maintain renewable energy systems (Fejzulla, 2021). The lack of a skilled labor force in the renewable energy sector can hinder the successful implementation of energy projects.

Role of education and training

Education plays a pivotal role in empowering Albanian society for a sustainable energy transition. Enhancing vocational education and training (VET) programs focused on renewable energy technologies is essential for preparing a skilled workforce capable of supporting the energy transition (Fejzulla,

2021). By aligning educational curricula with the needs of the energy sector, Albania can cultivate a generation of professionals equipped to drive innovation and sustainability in the energy landscape.

Community engagement and awareness

Community engagement is crucial for the success of the energy transition. Raising awareness about the benefits of renewable energy and involving local communities in decision-making processes can foster public support for sustainability initiatives. As noted by Shtiza, effective communication strategies and community involvement can enhance the acceptance of renewable energy projects (Shtiza, 2013). By empowering communities to participate in the energy transition, Albania can create a sense of ownership and responsibility towards sustainable energy practices.

Policy framework and support

A supportive policy framework is essential for facilitating the energy transition in Albania. The government must prioritize the development of policies that promote renewable energy investments, provide incentives for clean energy projects, and establish regulatory frameworks that encourage private sector participation. According to Meyer et al., higher education

institutions can play a crucial role in supporting these policy initiatives by conducting research and providing expertise in sustainable development (Meyer et al., 2018). Collaborative efforts between government, academia, and industry can lead to the formulation of effective policies that drive the energy transition forward.

Challenges in building human capacity for sustainability

Building human capacity for sustainability in Albania, particularly in the context of the energy transition, presents several challenges that must be addressed through collaborative approaches. These challenges are multifaceted and involve educational, institutional, and societal dimensions. This response synthesizes insights from relevant literature and case studies to outline the primary challenges and potential strategies for overcoming them.

Lack of integration in educational curricula

One of the significant challenges in building human capacity for sustainability is the lack of integration of sustainability principles into educational curricula. As highlighted by Husgafvel et al., effective education for sustainable development (ESD) requires the integration of sustainability concepts across various disciplines (Xhindi, 2024). In Albania, many

educational institutions have yet to fully incorporate sustainability into their curricula, which can lead to a workforce that is ill-prepared for the demands of a transitioning energy sector. This gap necessitates a concerted effort to revise educational programs to include sustainability as a core component.

Insufficient vocational training opportunities

Vocational education and training (VET) is critical for preparing a skilled workforce capable of supporting the energy transition. However, as noted by Aller et al., the current VET system in Albania faces challenges in terms of quality and relevance (Lluri, 2023). There is a pressing need to enhance the competencies of in-service teachers and align VET programs with the needs of the renewable energy sector. This requires collaboration between educational institutions and industry stakeholders to ensure that training programs are responsive to market demands.

Socio-economic barriers to education

Socio-economic barriers significantly hinder access to education and training in sustainability. Mone et al. emphasize that children from low socio-economic backgrounds face considerable challenges in accessing quality education (Malka et

al., 2020). In Albania, rural communities are particularly affected by these barriers, limiting their ability to participate in sustainability initiatives. Addressing these socio-economic disparities is crucial for ensuring equitable access to education and training opportunities in sustainability.

Limited awareness and engagement

A lack of awareness and engagement among the general population regarding sustainability issues poses a significant challenge. While Wisener et al. discuss capacity building in the context of health education, the concept of community engagement in sustainability initiatives is broadly applicable (Terihati, 2024). In Albania, public awareness campaigns that educate citizens about the benefits of renewable energy and sustainable practices are essential for fostering a culture of sustainability. Engaging communities in decision-making processes can also enhance public support for sustainability initiatives.

Inadequate policy frameworks

The absence of supportive policy frameworks can hinder efforts to build human capacity for sustainability. Dinu et al. highlight the importance of consolidating roles in promoting sustainable consumer behavior through effective policies (Bebi et al., 2020).

In Albania, policymakers must prioritize capacity-building initiatives and create incentives for renewable energy projects that involve local communities. A coherent policy framework that aligns educational strategies with sustainability goals is essential for fostering human capacity in the energy sector.

Need for continuous professional development

Continuous professional development is vital for keeping educators and professionals updated on the latest advancements in renewable energy technologies and sustainability practices. The need for ongoing training and capacity building is emphasized by various studies, including those focusing on energy literacy and justice (Malka et al., 2021). By providing ongoing training and professional development opportunities for energy professionals, Albania can ensure that its workforce remains competitive and capable of adapting to new technologies and practices.

Interdisciplinary collaboration challenges

Interdisciplinary collaboration is crucial for addressing the complex challenges associated with sustainability. Christiansen et al. emphasize the importance of involving local actors in collective action to implement sustainable practices (Alkholidi & Hamam, 2019). However, fostering interdisciplinary

collaboration can be challenging due to institutional silos and differing priorities among stakeholders. Overcoming these barriers requires creating platforms for dialogue and collaboration among various sectors, including education, government, and industry.

Strategies for educating for sustainability in Albania

Empowering Albanian society for a sustainable energy transition necessitates a robust educational framework that emphasizes sustainability across all levels of education. This response outlines several strategies for educating for sustainability in Albania, drawing on relevant literature and case studies to highlight effective practices and potential areas for improvement.

Integrating sustainability into curricula

One of the primary strategies for promoting sustainability education is the integration of sustainability principles into existing educational curricula at all levels. Meyer et al. emphasize the importance of customizing education to strengthen collaboration between higher education institutions (HEIs) and regional actors in sustainable development (Meyer et al., 2018). By embedding sustainability concepts across various subjects, students can develop a holistic understanding of the

interconnectedness of environmental, social, and economic factors. This integration can be further supported by developing interdisciplinary programs that encourage collaboration among different fields of study, as suggested by the findings of Kafarski and Kazak (Kafarski & Kazak, 2022).

Enhancing vocational education and training (VET)

Vocational education and training (VET) is critical for preparing a skilled workforce capable of supporting the energy transition. Fejzulla highlights that enhancing skills through vocational education can significantly improve youth employability in Albania (Fejzulla, 2021). By focusing on practical skills related to renewable energy technologies and sustainable practices, VET programs can empower young people and provide them with the tools needed to contribute to the energy transition. Collaboration between VET institutions and industry stakeholders is essential to ensure that training programs remain relevant and responsive to market needs.

Utilizing information and communication technologies (ICT)

The integration of ICT in education can facilitate innovative teaching methods that promote sustainability education. The lack of technological infrastructure in many rural schools in Albania poses a challenge, as noted in a recent study (“Use of

Information and Communication Technologies as a Medium for Education in Albania”, 2023). However, leveraging digital tools and platforms can enhance learning experiences and facilitate access to information about sustainability practices. Policymakers should invest in improving technological infrastructure in schools to support the effective integration of ICT in sustainability education.

Community-based learning initiatives

Engaging local communities in sustainability education initiatives can enhance the relevance and impact of educational programs. Community-based learning initiatives that involve local residents in sustainability projects can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility. As highlighted by Mone et al., community engagement is vital for addressing socio-demographic barriers to education and ensuring that sustainability education is accessible to all (Mone et al., 2023). By promoting local involvement in renewable energy initiatives, Albania can build local capacity and promote sustainable practices.

Promoting lifelong learning and professional development

Continuous professional development is vital for keeping

educators and professionals updated on the latest advancements in renewable energy technologies and sustainability practices. Aller et al. emphasize the need for enhancing the competencies of in-service teachers in Albania (Aller et al., 2021). By providing ongoing training and professional development opportunities, Albania can ensure that its workforce remains competitive and capable of adapting to new technologies and practices. This commitment to lifelong learning can enhance the overall capacity of the workforce.

Policy support and frameworks

A supportive policy framework is essential for promoting sustainability education in Albania. Policymakers must recognize the importance of integrating sustainability into the national education strategy and allocate resources to support educational initiatives. The Albanian government should prioritize capacity-building initiatives and create incentives for renewable energy projects that involve local communities. By aligning national energy policies with educational and workforce development strategies, Albania can create a conducive environment for fostering human capacity in the energy sector.

Fostering interdisciplinary collaboration

Interdisciplinary collaboration is crucial for addressing the

complex challenges associated with sustainability. As highlighted by Christiansen et al., involving local actors in collective action is necessary for implementing sustainable practices (Christiansen et al., 2022). Educational programs should encourage teamwork and collaboration across different fields of study, allowing students to apply their diverse skills and perspectives to real-world challenges. This collaborative learning environment can cultivate a sense of shared responsibility and empower students to become active participants in the energy transition.

Collaborative approaches for addressing human capacity challenges

The transition to sustainable energy in Albania is not merely a technological shift but also a profound social transformation that necessitates the development of human capacity. Collaborative approaches that engage various stakeholders—government, educational institutions, private sector actors, and civil society—are essential for addressing the human capacity challenges that arise during this transition. This response synthesizes insights from relevant literature and case studies to outline effective collaborative strategies.

Strengthening educational collaborations

One of the most effective strategies for building human capacity in the energy sector is to foster partnerships between educational institutions and industry stakeholders. As highlighted by Schlör et al., aligning educational curricula with the needs of the energy sector can enhance the relevance of training programs (Schlör et al., 2016). In Albania, universities and vocational training centers can collaborate with energy companies to develop programs that focus on renewable energy technologies and sustainable practices. This alignment can help produce graduates who are well-equipped to meet the demands of the energy transition.

Community engagement and empowerment

Community engagement is crucial for ensuring that energy initiatives are accepted and supported at the local level. Hamelin emphasizes the importance of raising awareness and shaping attitudes through educational initiatives and social media campaigns (Hamelin, 2023). In Albania, fostering community-based projects that involve local residents in renewable energy initiatives can enhance public acceptance and participation. By empowering communities to take an active role in energy projects, such as solar cooperatives or community wind farms, Albania can build local capacity and promote sustainable energy

practices.

Utilizing multi-actor approaches

The complexity of energy transitions necessitates a multi-actor approach that considers the diverse perspectives and interests of various stakeholders. Böhm et al. discuss how energy transitions require action beyond individual behaviors and decisions, emphasizing the need for collective action (Böhm et al., 2019). In Albania, establishing platforms for dialogue among government agencies, industry representatives, and civil society organizations can facilitate knowledge sharing and collaborative decision-making. This participatory approach can help build consensus around energy policies and strategies that align with national sustainability goals.

Leveraging financial mechanisms for capacity building

Innovative financing mechanisms are crucial for supporting renewable energy projects and ensuring their sustainability. Wieliczko et al. highlight the role of financial instruments in facilitating just transitions in rural areas (Wieliczko et al., 2021). In Albania, exploring financing models such as green bonds, community crowdfunding, and public-private partnerships can mobilize resources for renewable energy projects. By engaging local communities and investors, Albania can create a more

inclusive financing landscape that supports its energy transition goals.

Promoting interdisciplinary collaboration

Interdisciplinary collaboration is vital for addressing the multifaceted challenges associated with sustainability. Christiansen et al. emphasize the importance of involving local actors in collective action to implement sustainable practices (Christiansen et al., 2022). In Albania, educational programs should encourage teamwork and collaboration across different fields of study, allowing students to apply their diverse skills and perspectives to real-world challenges. This collaborative learning environment can cultivate a sense of shared responsibility and empower students to become active participants in the energy transition.

Capacity building through policy support

A supportive policy framework is essential for fostering human capacity in the energy sector. Dinu et al. emphasize the importance of consolidating roles in promoting sustainable consumer behavior (Dinu et al., 2020). In Albania, policymakers should prioritize capacity-building initiatives and create incentives for renewable energy projects that involve local communities. By integrating capacity-building initiatives into

national energy policies, Albania can create a conducive environment for sustainable development.

Continuous professional development

Continuous professional development is vital for keeping the workforce updated on the latest advancements in renewable energy technologies. The need for ongoing training and capacity building is emphasized by various studies, including those focusing on energy literacy and justice (Awolesi, 2024). By providing ongoing training and professional development opportunities for energy professionals, Albania can ensure that its workforce remains competitive and capable of adapting to new technologies and practices.

Case studies and best practices

Empowering Albanian society for a sustainable energy transition requires the examination of case studies and best practices from various contexts. These examples can provide valuable insights into effective strategies, stakeholder engagement, and innovative approaches that can be adapted to Albania's unique circumstances. This response synthesizes relevant case studies and best practices from the literature to illustrate how collaborative approaches can facilitate Albania's energy transition.

Water-energy-food nexus approach

One of the promising frameworks for addressing sustainability challenges is the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) nexus. Li discusses the importance of integrating these sectors to enhance sustainability and resilience in energy transitions (Li, 2023). The application of WEF in Albania has proven that its application can help optimize resource use and promote synergies among water management, energy production, and food security. For instance, case studies in the area of Korça (related to the management of water of Gjanci Reservoir) successfully implemented WEF nexus strategies and have informed the Albanian policymakers on how to balance competing demands for water and energy while ensuring food security.

Community energy initiatives

Community energy initiatives have emerged as effective models for promoting local engagement and ownership in energy transitions. The case of Saerbeck in Germany illustrates how local governments can support community energy projects to enhance sustainability (Hoppe et al., 2015). Saerbeck's approach involved extensive community participation in decision-making processes, leading to the establishment of renewable energy cooperatives. By fostering a similar model in Albania, local communities can take an active role in developing and managing

renewable energy projects, thereby increasing public acceptance and participation in the energy transition.

Long-term energy transition scenarios

Carvajal et al. highlight the significance of developing long-term energy transition scenarios as a best practice for governments (Carvajal et al., 2022). This approach allows for strategic planning and stakeholder engagement in the energy transition process. In Albania, creating comprehensive energy transition scenarios that involve various stakeholders—including government agencies, industry representatives, and civil society—can facilitate informed decision-making and ensure that diverse perspectives are considered. This collaborative approach can help build consensus around energy policies and strategies that align with national sustainability goals.

Multi-actor multi-criteria analysis (MAMCA)

The application of Multi-Actor Multi-Criteria Analysis (MAMCA) has proven effective in transition management within energy communities. Lode et al. demonstrate how MAMCA can facilitate stakeholder engagement and decision-making by considering multiple criteria and perspectives (Lode et al., 2021). In Albania, employing MAMCA in energy planning processes can help identify and prioritize renewable

energy projects that align with community needs and preferences. This participatory approach can enhance transparency and trust among stakeholders, ultimately leading to more successful energy transition outcomes.

Best practices in renewable energy integration

The integration of renewable energy sources into existing energy systems is a critical aspect of the energy transition. Ugwu discusses how transitioning to renewable energy diversifies the energy mix and enhances energy independence (Ugwu, 2024). In Albania, learning from best practices in countries that have successfully integrated renewable energy into their grids can provide valuable insights. For example, case studies from Germany and Denmark, which have made significant strides in wind and solar energy integration, can inform Albania's efforts to enhance its renewable energy capacity and grid stability.

Psychosocial engagement in energy practices

Understanding the psychosocial factors that influence community engagement in sustainable practices is essential for promoting energy transitions. Groves et al. explore how psychosocial patterns affect engagement in sustainability practices (Groves et al., 2016). In Albania, addressing the

underlying attitudes and behaviors of communities towards renewable energy can enhance participation in energy transition initiatives. Educational campaigns that raise awareness about the benefits of renewable energy and involve community members in decision-making can foster a culture of sustainability and encourage active participation.

Innovative financing mechanisms

Innovative financing mechanisms are crucial for supporting renewable energy projects and ensuring their sustainability. The case of green bonds and crowdfunding initiatives in various countries illustrates how financial innovation can facilitate investment in renewable energy (Tang & Solangi, 2023). In Albania, exploring similar financing models can help mobilize resources for renewable energy projects, particularly in underserved areas. By engaging local communities and investors, Albania can create a more inclusive financing landscape that supports its energy transition goals.

Sustainable urban planning

Sustainable urban planning practices can significantly contribute to the energy transition by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy integration in urban areas. The experiences of cities that have implemented sustainable urban mobility plans

can serve as valuable case studies for Albania (McLeod et al., 2017). By adopting similar strategies, such as promoting public transportation, cycling, and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, Albania can reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions while enhancing the quality of life for its citizens.

Conclusion and future outlook

Empowering Albanian society for a sustainable energy transition is a multifaceted endeavor that requires a comprehensive approach involving education, community engagement, policy support, and innovative practices. The insights gained from various case studies and best practices provide a roadmap for Albania to navigate its unique challenges and leverage its opportunities in the energy sector.

Conclusion

Albania's energy transition represents a significant opportunity for sustainable development and economic growth. By leveraging its renewable energy potential, investing in education and training, engaging communities, and establishing supportive policies, Albania can empower its society to navigate the challenges of the energy transition. The successful implementation of these strategies will not only enhance energy security but also contribute to the country's overall socio-

economic development.

Building human capacity for sustainability in Albania's energy transition involves addressing several interconnected challenges, including the lack of integration in educational curricula, insufficient vocational training opportunities, socio-economic barriers, limited awareness and engagement, inadequate policy frameworks, the need for continuous professional development, and challenges in interdisciplinary collaboration. By adopting collaborative approaches that involve multiple stakeholders, Albania can effectively navigate these challenges and empower its society for a sustainable energy future.

Educating for sustainability in Albania requires a comprehensive approach that integrates sustainability principles into curricula, enhances vocational education, utilizes ICT, promotes community engagement, supports lifelong learning, establishes supportive policy frameworks, and fosters interdisciplinary collaboration. By implementing these strategies, Albania can empower its society to actively participate in the sustainable energy transition, fostering a culture of environmental stewardship and social responsibility.

Youth unemployment in Albania has been high, with fundamental reasons including a lack of proper skills for the labor market and economic incapacity to generate jobs. Vocational education can increase young people's self-

confidence and improve their economic and social lives by enhancing individual skills, particularly those related to work.

HEIs are an important factor in regional innovation and sustainable development beyond research and education. Some third mission activities of HEIs in Albania and Kosovo have already started, but there is still a need for more efforts to systematically develop a third mission strategy on both national and regional levels.

In Albania, many schools in rural areas suffer from a lack of technological infrastructure. Additionally, the prohibition by the Ministry of Education and Sports of mobile phones and personal laptops in school is a policy that hinders the use of technology by students and teachers in the teaching process.

The Albanian Strategy of Pre-University Education (2014-2020) stated the need to raise the competencies of in-service teachers in the non-university sector by asking Albanian universities to provide Vocational Education and Training (VET). The Erasmus+ project, entitled “Developing Teacher Competences for a Comprehensive VET System in Albania” (TEAVET, 2017–2020), contributed to the design and implementation of a VET system based on five dimensions: context, content, commitment, capacity, and clients.

Sustainability transitions within society translate into specific and context-dependent actions at a local scale. Involving or

empowering local actors in collective action to conceive and implement such transitions is necessary.

Our findings from transitional Albania indicate that children residing in rural areas, children from selected minorities, and especially those from low socio-economic categories report considerably more barriers to accessing healthcare services. Hence, more than three decades after the breakdown of the communist regime, Albania still faces several challenges regarding access to healthcare services.

Addressing human capacity challenges in Albania's energy transition requires a collaborative approach that emphasizes educational partnerships, community engagement, multi-actor involvement, innovative financing, interdisciplinary collaboration, supportive policies, and continuous professional development. By adopting these strategies, Albania can empower its society to actively participate in the sustainable energy transition, ultimately contributing to broader social and economic development.

Empowering Albanian society for a sustainable energy transition requires the adoption of collaborative approaches informed by case studies and best practices from various contexts. By leveraging the WEF nexus approach, fostering community energy initiatives, developing long-term energy transition scenarios, applying MAMCA, learning from renewable energy

integration practices, addressing psychosocial factors, exploring innovative financing mechanisms, and implementing sustainable urban planning, Albania can effectively navigate the challenges of its energy transition. These strategies will not only enhance the sustainability of Albania's energy system but also promote social equity and community resilience.

The integration of sustainability education into the national curriculum is paramount. As highlighted by Stanciu and Condrea, Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is essential for fostering a generation that is not only aware of sustainability issues but also equipped with the skills to address them (Stanciu & Condrea, 2023). By embedding sustainability principles across educational levels, Albania can cultivate a workforce that is prepared to engage with and contribute to the energy transition.

Furthermore, community engagement is crucial for ensuring that energy initiatives are accepted and supported at the local level. The success of community energy projects in other countries, such as the Saerbeck model in Germany, demonstrates the potential for local ownership and participation to drive sustainable practices. By fostering similar initiatives in Albania, communities can take an active role in the energy transition, enhancing both social cohesion and environmental stewardship.

Future outlook

Looking ahead, several key strategies can be implemented to further empower Albanian society in its energy transition:

1. **Strengthening Educational Partnerships:** Collaborations between educational institutions and industry stakeholders can ensure that curricula are aligned with the needs of the energy sector. This partnership can facilitate internships and practical training opportunities, enhancing the employability of graduates.
2. **Innovative Financing Mechanisms:** Exploring innovative financing models, such as green bonds and community crowdfunding, can mobilize resources for renewable energy projects. This approach can democratize access to funding and encourage local investment in sustainable initiatives.
3. **Policy Support and Frameworks:** Establishing a supportive policy environment is essential for promoting sustainability education and community engagement. Policymakers should prioritize capacity-building initiatives and create incentives for renewable energy projects that involve local communities.
4. **Leveraging Technology:** The integration of digital tools in education can enhance learning experiences and facilitate access to information about sustainability practices. As noted by Li et al., digital tools can play a significant role in promoting education for sustainable development (Li et al., 2023).

5. Fostering a Culture of Sustainability: Encouraging a cultural shift towards sustainability through awareness campaigns and community involvement can enhance public support for renewable energy initiatives. Engaging citizens in discussions about sustainability can foster a sense of responsibility and collective action.

6. Continuous Professional Development: Investing in the ongoing training of educators and professionals in the energy sector is vital for keeping pace with technological advancements and sustainability practices. This commitment to lifelong learning can enhance the overall capacity of the workforce (Yang, 2024).

In conclusion, the path towards a sustainable energy transition in Albania is both challenging and promising. By leveraging educational initiatives, community engagement, innovative financing, and supportive policies, Albania can empower its society to actively participate in shaping a sustainable energy future. The lessons learned from global best practices and case studies can serve as a valuable guide for Albania as it embarks on this transformative journey.

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